

The Two Standards for Estimating Duties.

The reader will find in the following article from the New Orleans Crescent, a brief but admirable comparative view of the *ad valorem* and *specific duty* systems. The advantage is clearly on the side of the former. It is best in every point of view, according to the abstract principle of apportioning the tax according to the value of the article—best for the great body of the community, who should contribute to the support of the government according to the ability of their means and the amount of their consumption; whilst the other system is best only for the manufacturer, in protecting his fabrics.

Ad valorem and specific duties.—Recently a general attack by the friends of the protective policy has been made upon the *ad valorem* principle of levying duties upon imports. It has been discovered that this principle, which takes a certain fixed proportion of the value of imported goods for the uses of the government, is oppressive to domestic interests and destructive to the public morals. Long essays are published, plentifully interspersed with tariff statistics, to prove how the revenue may be and is habitually defrauded to an enormous extent by false invoices and wholesale perjury. There is undoubtedly a great deal of difficulty in exactly valuing the goods imported, but it is an error to say that the foreign invoice is the measure of value received at the custom-house. It is only one of the proofs of true value, which is determined here by our own officers, and penalties are imposed for an under-valuation. If an invoice of goods is found on appraisal to exceed in value by only ten per cent. the value declared by the entry, the whole invoice is chargeable with twenty per cent. increase of duty on the appraised value. Diligent and faithful officers could, we think, make undervaluation a dangerous and expensive business. Besides, if the objection be merely to the operation of the system, it ought not to be condemned without previous exhaustion of all means for giving it a fair trial. One remains yet untried, which would doubtless have a stringent effect in repressing frauds. It is that on all occasions government should have the option of taking the duties either in cash upon the valuation, or in kind, taking its proportion of the goods. This has been proposed at different times when tariff bills were under consideration, but there are difficulties in the details for carrying it out, which caused its rejection. But it would, decidedly, be better to adopt it, rather than abandon the *ad valorem* system for that of specifics. The difficulty of administering the law should be no ground for the adoption of an antagonistic principle while any remedy is possible for the defects.

But the defects of the law are of secondary importance after all, in the objections to the *ad valorem* duties. The real grievance is in the principle, and the real ground of complaint is, that it does not sufficiently protect the domestic manufacturer in the possession of the market against foreign competition. Fairly stated, and openly stated, the demand is, that specific duties are needed to protect domestic manufacturers, because *ad valorem* diminish when it is the interest of the manufacturer that they should rise, and rise when they are of no use to him.

Yet we see it often stated that the manufacturers want no increase in the absolute rates of taxation. All they want is that the protection contained in the *ad valorem* duties should be made specific.

The propositions are irreconcilable.—Specific duties take into consideration quantity in some form only. *Ad valorem* consider only value. By one system, a fixed tax is charged upon all imports of the same kind without regard to cost; by the *ad valorem* rate every individual article is charged in proportion to its valuation. A specific duty on any class of articles, as on a square yard of cloth, or a dozen of glassware of some kind, may be accidentally equivalent to a given *ad valorem* upon one of the articles. But with all others of the same class, it is different—and the difference increases in both directions from the point of casual coincidence. Thus a specific duty of one dollar a yard upon cloths is a twenty-five per cent duty *ad valorem* upon cloths costing four dollars a yard; and every specific duty can thus be shown to be equivalent in some cases to a certain *ad valorem*. But at every other point the duties by one scale increase as the other diminishes. Thus the duty of twenty-five per cent. is equal to a duty of one dollar a yard on cloths costing four dollars. But on cloths costing six dollars a yard, twenty-five per cent. would amount to one dollar and a half. The specific duty of one dollar, the yard would only be sixteen and two-thirds of one per cent. *ad valorem*. So on the inferior quality, costing two dollars a yard, the specific duty would be fifty per cent.; and the *ad valorem* of twenty-five per cent. would be only fifty cents. Both fluctuate as the cost of the article varies—only the *ad valorem* preserves the same proportion to the value of the article taxed—being low on the low priced, and higher on the more costly; while the specific duty operates reversely, and is higher as the value of the article diminishes, and falls as it rises.

This violates the first principle of taxation—which is, that men should contribute to the support of government in proportion to their means. The principle of the specific is that all who use imported articles, or the corresponding domestic article of which the price is maintained by taxing the foreign article, shall pay alike, whether they use the cheapest and coarsest, or the most fine and costly article.—

The tax is essentially unequal, and its inequality is of the worst sort, for it discriminates in favor of those who are most able to pay, and imposes burdens by system on the poorer consumer, the highest upon the poorest. As a revenue, the *ad valorem* contains only the true principle of revenue, that taxation shall be graduated by the ability of the payer. The specific, on the contrary—being the same fixed sum upon every description of article—make the duties largest on the inferior article, growing higher as the cost augments.

The plain distinction, therefore, to be observed for the fair discussion of this question, is that *ad valorem* duties are equitable adjustments of the contributions of tax-payers for revenue to the government, in which the protection to manufacturers is an incident. Specifics are arbitrary arrangements of the same, in which the protection is the first consideration, and revenue merely contingent and accidental.

Chinese at San Francisco.

Among the strange groups going to make up the population of San Francisco, not the least remarkable are the emigrants from China. A letter says: At least 75 houses have been imported from Canton, and are put up by the Chinese cardenters. Nearly all the chairs in private families are of the Chinese manufacture, and there are two restaurants in the town kept by Kong-sung and Whang tong, where very palatable chow-cow, curry and tarts are served up by the Celestials.

Another account says: We are so fortunate as to be located in a section of the town where large numbers of Chinese have pitched their tents, and we have remarked with much interest the character and habits of these people. From early morn to late in the evening these industrious men are engaged in their occupation of house builders, of which a great many have been exported from China; and the quietness and order, cheerfulness and temperance which is observable in their habits is noticed by every one. Search the city thro' and you will not find an idle Chinaman; and their cleanliness exceeds any other people we ever saw.

The buildings brought from China are generally 20 feet square—one story in height—and 12 feet from floor to ceiling. The timbers are round, and many of them very crooked. We have noticed in several instances the erection of China buildings of double the size described above—but we suppose that in such cases two separate frames are erected together, thus forming a single building. The first movement after raising the frame is to attach the window, which consists of a frame and blinds, without sash. The blind is so constructed as to close itself by its own weight—the sash being of double with outside. The timber is very uniform in size, and about six or eight inches in diameter.—The boards are well seasoned, and resemble American cedar. The price of a Chinese building, such as we have described, including the erection is \$1500. The building, however, consists simply of the frame and covering. They are brought from Hong Kong.

Extensive Robbery and Conspiracy.

One of the most extensive robberies and conspiracies that has occurred for many years past, involving some 10,000 in gold and silver coin, has just been brought to light in New York city. The case is now, and has been for several days, under the direction and supervision of Justice Osborne. Arrests have been made, and the accused parties held in custody for further examination. The facts in the case are as follows: It appears that a Frenchman, by the name of Francois Amile Tavernier, arrived in this country, about four months since, from Martinique, one of the West India Islands, bringing with him \$10,000 in gold doubloons, jewelry, &c. Soon after his arrival, he became acquainted with a French family, by the name of Jeandel, residing at No. 526 1/2 Broome street. In this family Mr. Jeandel had a daughter by the name of Natli, a very pretty young woman, aged about 22 years. An intimacy, in visiting the family, soon existed between this daughter and Mr. Tavernier, and the result was marriage, after a courtship of short duration. The daughter then went to live with her husband, at his dwelling-house, corner of First avenue and Seventh street. Here they continued to live together happily, until the wife discovered that her husband was in possession of a very large amount of money. This fact being communicated to some of her friends, a little discord began to exist between Natli and her husband, and, in concert with her friends, a conspiracy is alleged to have been entered into, for the purpose of obtaining possession of this large amount of money. In order to accomplish their designs, the wife swore her life on her husband, and had him arrested. While the husband was in the custody of the law, the wife escaped with the \$10,000, and has not since been heard of. She was seen to leave the house with Durand. This astounding fact was immediately communicated to Justice Osborne, who directed the immediate arrest of Durand, Mr. Jeandel, the father of the wife, and also her aunt, a Madame le Clerc. The dwellings of these accused parties have been searched, but without finding the whereabouts of either the wife or the money. On the person of Durand was found fifty-three five franc pieces. It is supposed that she has fled to this city, and two police officers are now here, searching for the faithless wife and her ill-gotten gains.—*Phila. Paper.*

Hon. Robert J. Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury, is in Philadelphia, and stopping with the Hon. George M. Dallas.

Ebensburg Market.

Flour—\$5.50 a 5.62 1/2 per barrel.
Wheat—\$1 a 1.12 1/2 per bushel.
Oats—37 1/2 cts. very scarce.
Corn Meal—62 1/2 cts per bushel.
Rye—62 1/2 cts. per bushel.
Buckwheat—50 cts per bushel.
Potatoes—50 a 62 1/2 cts.
Butter—Roll 14 a 15 cts. Keg 12 1/2 a 14
Fresh Beef—3 a 4 cts.
Fresh Pork—4 1/2 a 5 cts.
Salt—2.50 per barrel.
Eggs—10 cts. per dozen.
Hay—\$10 a 12 per ton.
Seed—Timothy, \$2.00 per bushel.
Clover—\$4.50 do.
Wool—23 a 25 cts per lb.

Central Pennsylvania EXCHANGE AGENCY.

Office at the corner of Montgomery and Blair street, near the Canal and Rail Road Depot, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
R. R. BRYAN, Agent.
Nov. 15, 1849—6-1f.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE undersigned having been appointed Assignee of C. S. Lytle, will offer for sale or rent on the premises on Monday the 3d of December next, that

Valuable Property
known as *Perote Saw Mills*, situated in Washington township, Cambria Co. Attached to and belonging to these Mills is a tract of land containing

411 ACRES
covered with excellent timber. There are also erected on the premises

THREE GOOD DWEL-
LING HOUSES and a
LARGE BARN & STABLE.

The mill, running five saws, two upright and three circular, is driven by water power. The improvements are all new.

This property lies within two miles of A. P. Rail Road, thus affording an easy and cheap transportation to the eastern markets. It is believed by competent judges that, for lumbering purposes, this property has advantages over any establishment of the kind in the county.

If not sold on the day above named, the property will be rented for a term of years.

For terms of sale or rent apply to

THOMAS BINGHAM,
Hollidaysburg Pa.
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Ebensburg Pa.
Nov. 22, 1849—7-2t

NOTICE To Laborers,

WHAT the repairing and keeping in repair of the Hartington, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road for the term of one year from the first day of January 1850, will be let by receiving proposals as follows:—At the house of A. Meyer, Waterstreet, on Monday, December 3d, for the road from Huntingdon to the 17 mile post, opposite Canoe Furnace, on the American House, Hollidaysburg, on Tuesday December 4th, from 17 mile post to 37 mile post on the Summit. At R. Carmon's, Ebensburg, on Tuesday December 6th, from 37 mile post to 56 mile post on Laurel Hill. At Geo. W. Clark's, Armaugh, from 56 mile post to the east end of the bridge at Blairsville, on Saturday December 8th. For particulars see hand bills.

JOHN S. ISETT, Sequester,
H. C. and T. T. R.
Nov. 22, 1849.—7-3t.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to C. S. Lytle either by bond, note or book account are requested to make payment to the undersigned on or before the 10th day December next. After that time the accounts will be left with an officer for collection. Attention to this notice will save costs.

The Books are left with John Williams, but settlement may be made with either of the undersigned.

THOMAS BINGHAM,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Assignees of C. S. Lytle.
Nov. 22, 1849—7-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the estate of Rev. Richard Roberts, late of Cambria county dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

E. J. WATERS.
Nov. 22, 1849—7-6t.

STRAY CATTLE.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber in White township Cambria county, Pa., on the 1st day March last, two young HEIFERS, of a dark red color mixed with white, one is two years old, and the other three.—The owners are requested come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

WILLIAM POWELL.
Nov. 22, 1849—7-3t.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber in Allegheny township, about the 20th of October last, a BROWN STEER, white face, a piece cut off the left ear, a sit in the right eye, and supposed to be two years old. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

PAUL DONOUGHE.
Nov. 22, 1849.—7-3t.

BASKETS, Axes, Umbrellas, Brooms, "Eggs Encirclers," and Sundries generally, for sale by

LITZINGER & TODD.
JUST Received and for Sale a few choice pieces of Piano Music—also music for the Flute and Accordion.

J. IVORY & CO.
400 LBS. Mould, Dipped and Star Candles for sale by

MURRAY & ZAHM.

Fresh Arrival OF FALL & WINTER GOODS!

THE subscriber has just received at his Store in Loretto a large supply of NEW GOODS from the eastern markets, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Plaids, Linseys and Flannels of all kinds. Calicoes, Gingham, French, German & English Merinos, Alpaccas, De-lanes, Tickings, Checks, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Comforts, Gloves, Hosiery of all kinds & qualities, Silks for dresses, Silk & Satin Vestings, Bed, Horse, & Saddle Blankets, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes of every description, an elegant assortment of Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Drugs, Medicines, Stationary, Tinware, Fish, Leather, Salt & Nails, &c., &c.

He deems it unnecessary to enumerate all the articles he has on hand, and would request the public to call and examine for themselves where they will find every article usually kept in a country store, and at prices as low as any other establishment in the county, as his goods were purchased for cash at the lowest prices.—Thankful for past favors he would respectfully ask a continuance of public patronage.

Lumber, Grain, and all other kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

P. SHIELS.
Loretto, Nov. 8, 1849.—5-1f.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Ebensburg, in and for the county of Cambria, commencing on Monday, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1850.

Zahn's Adm'r's Doughtery	vs	Shaffer
Bell	vs	Dunlap
Hugus	vs	Bell et al
Rhey	vs	Barnett's Adm'r
Regan	vs	Getwalt
Coback for use	vs	Jackson
Baker	vs	Gutwin
Jackson	vs	Harris
Kinport	vs	Younkin
Todd's Ex's	vs	Newman et al
Miltenerger	vs	Finlon
Clark & Co	vs	Morrison
Ream's Guardian	vs	Curran
Myers	vs	Wallace
W'Gaire	vs	Evans et al
Coyle	vs	Johnstown Bo.
Tretz	vs	Conway
Zeach	vs	M'Kiernan
M'Crory & Divers	vs	Osborne & M'Kee
Phillips	vs	vs King & Shoenberger
Barnes Adm'r	vs	vs Mitchell
Lytle	vs	vs Pitwell
Dibert & Osborne	vs	vs O'Neil
Baker	vs	vs Tretz
James	vs	vs King & Shoenberger
Jones Adm'r	vs	vs Jones
Ream's Ex's	vs	vs James
Hersberger	vs	vs Younker
Dougherty	vs	vs Tretz
Ream	vs	vs Murphy
Moore	vs	vs Leidy
O'Connor & Co	vs	vs Patterson
M'Dowell	vs	vs Amshaug & Rogers
Dougherty	vs	vs Russell
Glass	vs	vs Shroock et al
M'Neal	vs	vs Glass Ex's
	vs	vs Allegheny Tp.
	vs	vs William Kittlell, Proth'y.

November 19, 1849.

10 PIECES Barred Linsey for sale by

MURRAY & ZAHM.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator de bono non cum testamento anexo, of the estate of David Todd Sen., late of Cambria township, Cambria county deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present them properly proven for settlement.

THOMAS TODD.
Oct. 25, 1849.—4-6t.

A LARGE quantity of IRON and NAILS just received and for sale by

MURRAY & ZAHM.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of William Webster, late of Washington township, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments without delay, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANN WEBSTER.
Oct. 18, 1849.—2-6t.

JUST opened, a very extensive lot of GINGHAMS, LAWNS, and PRINTS of every variety, at the store of

JOHN S. BUCHANAN.

WOOLLEN & COTTON TWEEDS and PAINT STUFFS, cheap for cash or country produce, to had at

Buchanan's Store.

3 DOZEN Mann's Axes for sale at the store of

MURRAY & ZAHM.

A Large lot of Bleached and Brown Muslins, just received and for sale very low at the store of

MURRAY & ZAHM.

SALT! SALT!
200 BARRELS prime Conemaugh Salt just received and for sale at the store of

J. IVORY & Co.
Summit, Pa.

Fish, Fish!
MACKEREL, Herrings, Codfish, Salmon, just opened by

LITZINGER & TODD.



LOOK HERE!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT To the Public!

THE subscribers have just received at their Store Room in Ebensburg, a very large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which they offer to their customers at VERY LOW PRICES. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon them, they hope to merit its continuance, and beg leave to assure their friends and the public generally, that the stock of goods which they now offer for sale will compare favorably, both as to quality and cheapness, with any other ever brought to this place.

They cannot enumerate all the articles which they have on hand, but would say it comprises every thing usually kept in a country store such as

Blue Black and Brown Cloths, Fancy and Plain CASSIMERES, SATINETTS of all prices and descriptions, DELANES, CASHIMERES, in every variety and color.

MUSLINS, Brown and Bleached, CALICOES of rare and beautiful styles.

GLOVES, HOSIERY and LACE GOODS.

Also—A very large assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every variety and of the very best quality. Together with a splendid lot of

HATS AND CAPS,

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, GROCERIES for family use.

BOOKS and STATIONARY,

FISH, SALT, &c., &c.

In fact, every thing necessary to render their assortment complete.

They would here say that it is their determination to sell goods as cheap if not a little cheaper than any other establishment in the place. This will be found to be the case by those who will favor them with a call.

Lumber and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

MURRAY & ZAHM.
Ebensburg, Nov. 8, 1849.—5-1f.

MILL and CUT SAWS for sale at the store of

MURRAY & ZAHM.

40 DOZEN Boots and Shoes just received and for sale by

MURRAY & ZAHM.

SHELL and Spanish Polka Combs, Port Monies, Brushes, Fancy Soaps and Olfonape for sale by

LITZINGER & TODD.

Salt, Salt!
50 BARRELS SALT, of a very superior quality, just received and for sale by

JOHNSTON MOORE.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

To Serve at January Sessions, 1850.

Isaac Evans, Foreman, Cambria tp
Burgoin John, White tp
Carroll James, Cambria tp
Dounghe Cornelius, Allegheny tp
Farren James, Washington tp
Fife John B, Conemaugh tp
Fegan James, Carroll tp
Hessel Adams, Summerhill tp
Ketner Henry, do
Kennedy Michael, Carroll tp
Lilly Richard, Summerhill tp
Leidy David, Jackson tp
Miller Moses, Conemaugh tp
Meyers John B, Allegheny tp
Murray James, Jackson tp
Nagle Nicholas, Cambria tp
Nagle Richard H, Susquehanna tp
Prosser David, Conemaugh tp
Ream Samuel, do
Riss Isaac, Summerhill tp
Devlin Arthur, Jackson tp
Wright Joseph, Summerhill tp
Walters Joseph, Allegheny tp

TRAVERSE JURORS

To Serve at January Term, 1850.

Adams Peter Jr., Clearfield tp
Baker Frederick, White tp
Burgoin Joseph, Washington tp
Blair John A., Cambria tp
Byrne Augustine, Allegheny tp
Burkhardt Ephraim, Jackson tp
Behr Mathias, Allegheny tp
Barkstrosser Daniel, Susquehanna tp
Nagle Lewis, Clearfield tp
Dounglass James, Carroll tp
Driskel Michael, Allegheny tp
Davis Daniel, Cambria tp
Dever Neal, do
Diamond Daniel, Summerhill tp
Egan John, Conemaugh tp
Farrell John, do
Futz Hiram, Carroll tp
Funk Joseph, Jackson tp
Granting Jacob, Richland tp
Gallagher William, White tp
James Thomas B., Cambria tp
Kibler Jacob, White tp
Kough Benjamin, Summerhill tp
Keentze Adam, Conemaugh tp
Litzinger James, Clearfield tp
Luther John, Carroll tp
McClaran Peter, Summerhill tp
McGough Peter, Clearfield tp
Nagle Michael, do
Noel Philip, Cambria tp
Osborne Geo. W., Conemaugh tp
Plunket John, Carroll tp
Pryce John, Cambria tp
Skelly James, Summerhill tp
Swank George W., Johnstown tp
Westfall Abraham, Washington tp

Nov. 15, 1849.—6

100 LBS FRESH COD FISH just received and for sale by

MURRAY & ZAHM.

C. H. HEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office one door west of J. S. Buchanan's Store.
April 12, 1849.—1f.

E. HUTCHINSON, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
April 12, 1849.—1f.

C. LITZINGER. G. W. TODD.
LITZINGER & TODD,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.
3 doors east of Renshaw's Hotel. High st.

DR. THOMAS C. BUNTING.
South-west corner of 7th & Race sts.
PHILADELPHIA,
April 26, 1849.—2f.

J. McDONALD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
All business in the several Courts of Blair, Indiana and Cambria counties entrusted to his care, will be promptly attended to.
Office, opposite J. S. Buchanan's Store.
April 12, 1849.—1f.

Wholesale and Retail
Tin Copper & Sheet-Iron
Manufactory.

The subscriber adopts this method of returning thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and begs leave to inform them that he has enlarged his business, and now keeps constantly on hand a large supply of every variety of

TINWARE,
STOVE-PIPE,
DRIPPING PANS,
ZINK BOLLERS,
COAL BUCKETS, TEA
KETTLES, &c., &c.

which he will sell wholesale or retail as low as any other establishment in the country. He is also prepared to manufacture SPOUTING for houses at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Merchants and others desirous of purchasing bills of ware, are respectfully invited to call as he is prepared to furnish all articles in his line equally as low as can be had either east or west, and all orders addressed to him will be promptly attended to.

JOB WORK of every description, done on the shortest notice.

The undersigned hopes, by a strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Old copper and puter taken in exchange for ware.

GEORGE HARNCAME.
Oct. 8, 1849.—5-1f.

Fresh Arrival of
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS!

THE subscriber has just received at his Store in Ebensburg a large supply of New Goods from the East, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Plaids, Linseys and Flannels of all kinds; Calicoes, Muslins, Alpaccas, Merinoes, De Laines, Gingham, Tickings, Checks, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Comforts, Ribands, Vestings, Silks and Satins.

Also—Bed, Horse and Saddle Blankets and Blanket Cloths.—Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes of every description, together with an elegant assortment of Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Drugs, Medicines, Stationary, Saddery, Tinware, Fish, Leather, Salt and Nails.

He has also any quantity of Notions, such as Combs, Suspensers, Silk Guards, Ladies' Steel and Silvered Slides, Buttons, Brushes, Pocket Books, Hooks & Eyes, &c., &c. in short every thing that is usually kept in a Country Store.

He thanks his friends and the public generally for past favors, and requests them to call and take a look at his goods before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can accommodate them with anything in his line of business at least as cheap as any other establishment in the county.